

The following table shows in detail the allocations to Witzenberg Municipality as set out in the National budget Division of Revenue Bill (DORA) over the MTREF period:

SUMMARY OF DORA ALLOCATIONS

EQUITABLE SHARE	54 124	58 709	63 984
CONDITIONAL GRANTS			
INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS ALLOCATIONS	25 968	21 952	24 770
MIG	21 218	21 952	22 770
INEP	0	0	2 000
RBIG	889	0	0
INEP (Towards Eskom)	3 861	0	0
SPECIFIC PURPOSE RECURRENT ALLOCATIONS	3 384	2 467	2 718
LG FMG	1 450	1 500	1 700
MSIG	934	967	1 018
EPWP	1 000	0	0
Grant TOTAL	83 476	83 128	91 472

The matrix below shows the summary CAPITAL EXPENDITURE vs. THE FUNDING STREAMS:

	Adjusted Budget 2013/2014	Budget Year 2014/2015	Budget Year +1 2015/2016	Budget Year +2 2016/2017
Classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Governance and Administration	1 348	1 600	650	–
Executive and Council	440	100	300	–
Budget and Treasury office	–	–	–	–
Corporate Services	908	1 500	350	–

	Adjusted Budget 2013/2014	Budget Year 2014/2015	Budget Year +1 2015/2016	Budget Year +2 2016/2017
Classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Community and Public Safety	20 905	8 489	1 800	3 997
Community and Social services	8 088	5 689	400	700
Sport and recreation	12 364	2 800	1 300	700
Public Safety	425	–	100	2 597
Housing	27	–	–	–
Health	–	–	–	–
Economic and Environmental Services	9 803	6 029	5 311	6 446
Planning and Development	75	82	132	–
Road Transport	9 515	5 713	5 179	6 446
Environmental Protection	213	235	–	–
Trading Services	28 803	46 804	32 673	34 114
Electricity	2 854	5 100	4 800	6 904
Water	9 722	18 397	18 899	15 309
Waste water management	12 578	17 999	6 246	8 954
Waste management	3 649	5 308	2 729	2 946
Other	–	–	–	–

	Adjusted Budget 2013/2014	Budget Year 2014/2015	Budget Year +1 2015/2016	Budget Year +2 2016/2017
Classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total Capital Expenditure	60 858	62 922	40 434	44 557
Funded by:				
National Government	31 344	20 037	19 493	22 051
Provincial Government	15 926	25 525	9 516	10 986
District Municipality	–	–	–	–
Other transfers and grants	213	235	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	47 483	45 796	29 009	33 037
Public contributions & donations	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	13 375	17 125	11 425	11 950
Total Capital Funding	60 858	62 922	40 434	44 987

4.9 Financial Analysis

Purpose:

This Ratio is used to assess the level of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure, which indicates the prioritisation of expenditure towards current operations versus future capacity in terms of Municipal Services.

Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Capital Expenditure	60 858	62 922	40 434	44 987	48 136	51 505
Total Expenditure	463 850	459 488	472 815	507 488	543 013	581 024
Ratio	13.12%	13.69%	8.55%	8.86%	8.86%	8.86%

Norm: 10 to 20%

Analysis and interpretation:

The planned capital expenditure is below the norm as the municipality relies on government grants for the larger portion of the capital expenditure.

Purpose:

The purpose of this ratio is to determine what percentage of the Municipality's operating revenue is made up of Government grants in order to determine level of reliance on Government funding by the Municipality

Level of reliance on Government Grants	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Government Grant & Subsidies recognised	148 302	118 068	110 015	120 516	128 952	137 979

Total Revenue	458 775	447 658	462 747	494 187	498 042	537 885
Ratio	32.33%	26.37%	23.77%	24.39%	25.89%	25.65%

Analysis and interpretation:

It is important to remember that this figures only represents those Government grants of which the conditions has been met and not all receipts. The ratio remains more or less constant during the MTREF.

Purpose:

The purpose of this ratio is to indicate what percentage of total expenditure is attributable to employee costs.

Employee related cost to total expenditure	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Employee related costs	109 663	121 034	130 781	141 037	153 731	167 567
Total Expenditure	402 991	396 567	432 382	462 502	494 877	529 518
Ratio	27.21%	30.52%	30.25%	30.49%	31.06%	31.65%

Norm: 25 to 35%

Analysis and interpretation:

The ratio will remain constant over the MTREF and is within the prescribed norm.

Purpose:

The ratio assesses the borrowing or payment obligation expressed as a percentage of total operating expenditure.

Finance charges to total expenditure	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Capital charges	12 553	12 332	12 113	13 209	7 926	7 926
Total Expenditure	402 991	396 567	432 382	462 502	494 877	529 518
Ratio	3.11%	3.11%	2.80%	2.86%	1.60%	1.50%

Norm: 6 to 8 %

Analysis and interpretation:

The ratio is below the norm and declines over the MTREF period as no new financing in terms of borrowings are foreseen.

Purpose:

The Ratio measures the level of repairs and maintenance to ensure adequate maintenance to prevent breakdowns and interruptions to service delivery. Repairs and maintenance of municipal assets is required to ensure the continued provision of services.

Repair & maintenance to total expenditure	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Repairs & Maintenance	15 400	18 260	19 224	20 349	21 773	23 297
Total Property Plant and Equipment	653 311	700 464	726 119	748 137	785 544	824 821
Ratio	2.36%	2.61%	2.65%	2.72%	2.77%	2.82%

Norm 8%

Analysis and interpretation:

Although the ratio shows improvement over the medium term revenue and expenditure framework, more money must be allocated to maintenance.

5. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER PRIORITY ISSUES

During the stakeholder engagements, the priority issues were collated. These needs and priorities are classified into core and non-core functions, with core functions being the essential basic services which municipalities are legally obliged to render, while non-core functions call for the involvement of district, provincial and national programmes.

5.1.1 Core Municipal Functions

- Water
- Electricity
- Streets
- Street lighting
- Sanitation
- Refuse removal
- Storm water
- Sports facilities
- Fire services

5.1.2 Non-core Municipal Functions

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Job creation
- Sport
- Arts & culture
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Safety & security

The municipality tabulated these in order to address the core functions in its capital and operational budget. The non-core functions are also registered for referral to the relevant sector departments.

Ward 1 & 12 - Issues raised at engagements

- Water management/ faster maintenance
- Poor storm water system
- Still needs for speed bumps/ speed control
- Constant electricity failure
- All informal settlements needs to be serviced
- Some areas does not have street lights
- Tarring of remaining gravel roads
- Need for parking spaces
- Schools are over populated
- Water level are rising in graveyard and general maintenance
- Need for food gardens and cleaning projects
- Indigent officers to do a door to door campaign informing the community with regards to the new definition and changes of the Indigent Policy.
- More toilet/bathroom facilities
- Ever increasing housing waiting list
- Need for Arts & Craft Centre and youth development
- Vredebes housing project vital
- Bids and tenders specs, so that local can also benefit

- Job creation for people with disabilities
- Better control at the hiring of the sports grounds
- Upgrading of Polo Cross Hall
- Staff contingent in N'Duli needs to be supplemented
- Public notice/ information board
- Playgrounds and development of open spaces
- More efficient mobile clinic service
- 24hour Police Station to be revived
- Fire station and better service to the area
- Taxi rank to be developed for also economical hub
- Identify an area for small farmers and livestock
- Women development/ women in business
- Shortage of schoolrooms on farms/ mobile classrooms
- Sports facilities in farming communities
- Upgrading of N'Duli entrance; greening, walkways
- Budget for Ward Committee stipend
- Opportunities for the disabled

Wards 2 & 7 - Issues raised at engagements

- Tarring of gravel roads
- Poor storm water and sewerage system
- Speed bumps/ speed control
- Water leakages/ maintenance
- Cleaning of open spaces, used for dumping sites
- Good quality houses
- Upgrade/better streetlights
- Drainage systems in residential yards must be monitored
- Refuse collection irregular
- Bursting of water pipes, must be inspected regular
- Speed control, speed bumps
- Streetlight maintenance/ regular inspections
- Water meters to be upgraded
- Upgrading of sidewalks
- Building of clinic in Pine Valley
- Need for public transport
- Sports facilities for Pine Valley
- Health services in the area needs to be upgraded, including ambulance services should be 24hours
- A school for Pine Valley
- Swimming pool in Pine Valley
- Greening of town/neighbourhoods
- Poor state of sports grounds
- Many health risks for children in Pine Valley
- Fire station for Wolseley
- Library service in Pine Valley
- Swimming pool in Montana not safe
- Youth facility to encourage youth development
- Housing need
- Applications of indigent support must be inspected and transparent
- LED projects
- Hospital for Wolseley
- More prepaid purchase points/ 24hours
- Correspondence for warning, of the cutting of electricity
- Municipal service points in neighbourhoods
- RDP houses to be built to regulations
- Food garden and needle work projects for disabled
- ABET service for disabled including communities on farms
- Wind Farm Development - developers don't come back to community.
- Container Shops - have to be register.
- Indigent Household - people complain that there applications are not been handle right.

- High Tariff for Sports facilities

Wards 3 & 5 - Issues raised at engagements

- Need for more speed bumps
- Poor quality of street lights
- Storm water blockages during winter
- Surplus of refuse bags, more bags
- Tarring of sidewalks/ make safer for children
- Better reaction time on sewerage problems
- More cleaning projects/ greening of the area
- There's a shortage of skips and placement
- Cutting of grass, upgrading of parks/ more parks and fencing
- Lack of youth activities/youth development and follow-up programs
- Housing and GAP housing progress
- Regular Police patrols, especially during the night and over weekends
- Tik and other substance abuse including alcohol
- Upgrading and better maintenance of sports ground
- The cutting of trees, particularly under streetlights
- Maintenance in the Eiland
- Control over children dropping out of school
- Shortage of clinics and Doctors at clinics
- Equal treatment, regarding Indigent Policy
- High rates of accounts
- Officials collecting water/electricity readings, should be accurate
- The advertisement of posts must be transparent
- Upgrading, including security at Maple Park
- River rehabilitation and bridge crossings
- Sidewalks/ walkway in Owen Street – corridor
- Walkways used by joggers and walkers to be maintained
- Conservation of area around the Dennebos and sports grounds for tourists
- Feeding schemes for scholar
- Awareness of teenage pregnancies
- Availability of scholarships
- Clamping down on animal (dog) control
- Graveyard is getting full, need to be clean must look for alternative land
- Foreigners sleep in shops, there is no toilet facilities.
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Wards 4, 6 & 10 - Issues raised at engagements

- More cleaning projects
- Flooding; Storm water blockages/control during winter
- Garden refuse
- Upgrading of electricity meter boxes
- Regular distribution of green/black refuse bags
- 24hour prepaid selling point and more selling points
- Street lights; poor quality, comes on during daytime/switches of some nights and poles are rotten, unsafe
- Need for more speed bumps
- Tarring of sidewalks/ make safer for children
- More skips, better placing
- Moving of water meters
- Water pipe breakages problems
- Open spaces are used as dumping sites
- Maintenance/upgrading of sidewalks
- Housing still a need
- Sports grounds to be upgraded and utilized for community activities
- More play parks for children; safer play parks and the fencing of these parks
- Illegal shops within communities
- Development of youth, training centre ; employment opportunities

- Regular Police patrols, especially during the night and over weekends
- Cleaning/cutting of open spaces
- Animal control/ dangerous stray dogs
- Too many no safe spaces/areas
- Unemployment; community projects are not sustainable LED
- Graveyard are poorly maintained
- Sheebens problems; unsafe and late night closure
- LED/business opportunities
- Tik and other substance abuse, even by children
- Installation of solar geysers
- Better public transport services
- Revisit Indigent Policy
- Clinic services to be upgraded
- Library services in communities
- School in phase 5
- Need for swimming pool in Ward 4 & 10
- Day care centre in Ward 4 & 10
- More toilets at informal areas and water taps far apart
- Cleaning projects Phase 4
- Soup kitchen
- Upgrading of community facilities including halls
- Utilize open spaces for community activities, cricket, motorsport
- Support programs for women
- Public transport services, parking and safety
- River rehabilitation
- Elderly Centre to be moved closer to town
- Sewerage system of PA Hamlet to be finalized
- More public bathrooms in CBD areas
- Aftercare centres for scholars including remedial classes
- Xhosa classes for non-speaking Xhosa people
- Nuwe HUBS Project Ward 6 – foreigners will take over.
- Taxi rank: problem – Taxi drivers dont park there
- Speed limit signs in PA Hamlet
- Solar gyesers- what happend to it?
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Wards 8, 9 & 10 - Issues raised at engagements

- Gravel roads needs to be tarred
- A need for more streetlights / some streetlights faulty
- Housing need and in rural areas
- Extensions to Wendy houses
- LED/job creation
- Backyard dwellers
- Need for community hall
- Lighting at sports grounds
- Identity document application service
- Access to apply for government grants
- Home based care training
- Accessibility to mobile clinics in rural areas
- Bus shelters for scholars/ and public transport
- Centralized sports and community facilities for Agter Witzenberg area
- SMME training for contractors/service providers
- Land reform
- Public toilet to be moved in town, CBD area
- Crime on the increase
- Old outstanding debts of RDP houses be written off
- Many tenders awarded to outside contractors need to develop farming communities to compete
- Difficult to obtain erven/property

- Scrape people living in backyards in the definition of indigent
- Programs for the elderly and youth
- A policy in regards to Spaza Shops
- Landfill for pioussness' waste material
- Neighborhood watch plus training
- Satellite police service for the Agter Witzenberg community
- Education ABET classes on Farms
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Wards 7 & 11 - Issues raised at engagements

- Upgrading of storm water system, especially in RDP Area
- Upgrading/finishing of roads
- Upgrading of Tulbagh main road
- Firefighting station/service
- Learners and license services
- Need for an Advice Office
- LED, status of Busy Bee Craft Centre
- Removing of toilets in informal settlements
- Spotlights at sports grounds
- Housing waiting list growing
- Safety Centre/house
- Upgrading of existing community facilities, including parks- benches, fencing etc.
- Sports facilities in rural areas
- Immigrants converting RDP houses into spaza shops
- Need for an enquiry Clerk at the Municipal office at Tulbagh
- Upgrading/finishing of roads
- Skills development programs to be roll out at youth Centre
- Hospice service for the ill
- Public transport service, including ambulance services
- Skills development as well as mentorship for women, Busy Bee Craft Centre is available
- Develop a transport plan for schools
- Rebate for Churches
- Availability of land for new churches
- Greening of town
- Permanent traffic service for Tulbagh
- Conservation of the natural area and greening
- Greater emphasis on tourisms
- Development of a Walk-Way in Steinthal Road, alongside the sports grounds

5. WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY – MILESTONES

National Minister of Rural Development & Land Reform Officially Opens the Prince Alfred's Hamlet Walkway



National Minister of Rural Development, Gugile Nkwinti, performed the official opening of the Prince Alfred's Hamlet Walkway on 22 January 2013. He also performed the official turning of the soil ceremony to initiate phase 2 for recreational facilities in the Kliprug area.

Provincial Minister of Human Settlements hands over title deeds to the residents of Prince Alfred's Hamlet and N'Duli



The Provincial Minister of Human Settlements, MEC Bonginkosi Madikizela handed over a housing title deeds to residents from Prince Alfred's Hamlet on 28 January 2013. The housing projects in N'Duli and Prince Alfred's Hamlet provided homes to over 500 families.

Witzenberg Municipality opens new fire station in Tulbagh



Witzenberg Municipality opened a new fire station in Tulbagh on 02 February 2013. This fire station will address the ever growing needs of this town and assist with the preservation of lives and property in the area.

Witzenberg receives an award for Waste Management



Witzenberg Municipality received the "Certificate of Outstanding Achievement for Waste Management, First runner up' at the Greenest Town Competition in the Waste Management category.

Witzenberg Municipality's first Arts & Crafts Expo



Witzenberg Municipality held their first Arts & Crafts Expo on 19 June 2013 at the Ceres Town Hall. This event showcased local talent in arts, home ware and crafts, thereby giving local artists and entrepreneurs exposure to the public and the business sector. Crafts on offer included paintings, glassware, wire cars, knitted and crocheted goods, silk screening, mosaic, woodwork and preserves. Witzenberg Municipality want to extend our thanks to all our local talent that participated in this event. Pictured left are our artists with the Executive Mayor Klazen and municipal officials.

Witzenberg Municipality Ward Summit 2013



Witzenberg Municipality held a Ward Summit from 30 to 31 August 2013 with the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, MEC Anton Bredell in attendance. The aim of the Ward Summit was to

review the performance and progress of the ward committees throughout the municipality. Ward committees are established to create and develop transparent, involved local governance. A ward committee serves as an independent and advising structure for the ward councillor. The members of the ward committee are chosen from the community to act on behalf of the community. Ward committees strengthen the voice of local residents. Ward committees allow for the community to influence municipal decisions as they will be able to actively engage with the Council. Ward committees represent the interests of the local ward and are not meant to further any political agenda.

Provincial MEC of Cultural Affairs & Sport turns soil at the site for the new Prince Alfred's Hamlet library



Provincial MEC of Cultural Affairs & Sport, Dr. Ivan Meyer, performed the turning of the soil ceremony at the site for the new library to be built in Prince Alfred's Hamlet on 03 October 2013. The library will be built in Meul Street and will provide services to over 6000 people.

Dr. Meyer handed over a R5 million cheque to Witzenberg Municipality for the construction of the new library and said that there is one condition attached to this project. "The library must offer learners the opportunity to learn chess! So a chess club is vital. Chess improves mathematics, focus and discipline. I want our next chess master to come from the Boland."

Twinning agreement renewed with Essen Municipality



On 20 January 2014, the Essen Municipality (Belgium) sent a delegation visit to the Witzenberg Valley to affirm and strengthen the existing relationship between Gemeente Essen and Witzenberg Municipality. The delegation was impressed by the progress of the projects they funded in the Tulbagh and Wolseley areas involving community development, training and youth development groups. Witzenberg Municipality looks forward to working on more projects with Essen Municipality and is humbled by their investment and involvement with our community.

1. SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Overall in South-Africa it has been noted with concern that housing implementation has in general not contributed to the creation of vibrant sustainable and integrated communities. Municipal housing plans are often focused on setting out housing projects and delivering numbers of units, with not enough attention being paid to quality and sustainability.

Following the publication of the National Housing Policy *Breaking New Ground* and the Provincial Housing Sustainable Human Settlements Policy *Isidima*, the Provincial Department of Housing is calling on all municipalities to revisit the focus on delivering sustainable human settlements, rather than only housing. This shift in policy can be summarised as follows:

- A shift from housing construction to “sustainable human settlements”;
- A shift to sustainable resource use; and
- A shift to real empowerment.

Role of National Government “Breaking New Ground”

Also known as the Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements the National Housing Policy approved by Cabinet reinforces the vision “to promote the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of integrated human settlements and quality housing”.

The plan advocates the movement from housing to delivering integrated human settlements by:

- Progressive informal settlement eradication
- Promoting densification and integration
- Enhancing spatial planning
- Enhancing the location of new housing
- Supporting urban renewal and inner city regeneration
- Developing social and economic infrastructure
- Enhancing the housing product

1.1 Priority Issues

Priority issues related to integrated sustainable human settlements in the Witzenberg can be summarised as follows:

- The lack of integration between formerly segregated areas in all settlements.
- The poor quality of environments in townships, with the result that subsidised housing has very little asset value.
- The lack of housing options (particularly in more established parts of town), including rental and other options for poorer communities.
- The need to provide appropriate housing options for rural people.
- The limited access to economic activities, as well as quality education, health and other social welfare facilities and opportunities.
- The sustainability (or lack thereof) of current patterns of development and housing models.

1.2 Roles of settlements in Witzenberg

The analysis of the roles of the various settlements is based in national, provincial and local policy. The **National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)** prepared by the Presidency in 2003 and reviewed in 2006, is aimed at guiding public investment to achieve optimal returns in the pursuit of economic growth, job creation, poverty eradication and social cohesion.

The **Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)** (2005) includes a further refinement of the NSDP principles. The PSDF lists the following objectives:

- Align the future settlement pattern of the province with economic potential and the location of environmental resources
- Deliver human development and basic needs programmes wherever they may be required
- Strategically invest scarce public-sector resources where they will incur the highest socio-economic Returns
- Support land reform
- Conserve and strengthen the sense of place of important natural, cultural and productive landscapes, artifacts and buildings
- End the Apartheid structure of urban settlements
- Conveniently locate urban activities and promote public and non-motorised transport

The **Growth Potential of Towns in the Western Cape (2010)** assessment considered the natural and infrastructure resource base of each town, the nature of the economy and its potential and the developmental needs of its residents. This was combined with a qualitative consideration of the specific unique qualities and “sense of place” of each town, based on local perceptions.

The **Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework (2005) (CWD SDF)**, which applies to the Cape Winelands District municipal area, was prepared at the same time as the PSDF. A principle of this policy was the establishment of a hierarchical settlement pattern in the Cape Winelands that would create appropriate thresholds to support development in areas of high accessibility. The settlement framework of CWSDF promotes the development of urban activities, social services and facilities, and housing in line with the function of the settlement within the settlement hierarchy of the Cape Winelands District. In terms of this hierarchy Ceres is identified as a local town, but is never the less the highest order in the functional regional cluster formed by Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet and Op-die-Berg. The latter two have been classified as hamlets.

Wolseley and Tulbagh form part of a regional cluster with Saron and Gouda, with Wolseley as the lead town, classified as a local town, and Tulbagh as a rural town.

The CWD SDF proposes that low- and middle-income subsidy housing is located in housing focus areas. These housing focus areas are composed of core and regional settlements, i.e. none of the towns in the Witzenberg. The settlement framework also discourages the establishment of new settlements in rural areas and proposes rural towns and hamlets (Tulbagh, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Op-die-Berg) as the preferred locations for the establishment of rural or farm worker housing.

The Witzenberg Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement Plan mainly focuses on Ceres and Wolseley as housing/settlement focus areas.

1.3 Strategies for Housing Focus Areas (Ceres & Wolseley)

Allow for infill development in the areas between the townships and the CBD areas

In the case of Pine Valley there are limited options to implement this strategy. In Montana itself there are large vacant sites fairly close to the former white area (albeit still on the other side of the railway line) that could be developed should the storm water drainage be addressed. With regard to Bella Vista and Nduli, it is suggested that development be allowed adjacent to the main roads connecting the townships to Ceres, even though it would result in the loss of agricultural land. In the case of Bella Vista and Nduli this is a long -term strategy and it may take decades for these settlements to be connected. The important point of this strategy is to direct growth to these areas, away from the periphery of townships furthest from opportunities.

Improve non-motorised connections between townships and the CBD

Non-motorised transport entails adequate provision for pedestrians and cyclists (hard surfaces). This could assist in reducing the carbon footprint of settlements and reduce the cost of transport to residents.

Implement a programme to upgrade the public environment in the area

This should focus on the local township CBDs, such as in Montana, Nduli and Bella Vista. Apart from the obvious difference in the quality and size of houses between the former white areas and the townships, the lack of green spaces, trees and proper sidewalks present the starkest contrast between these areas. In order to implement such programmes successfully partnerships with the community (including schools) and NGOs (who can assist with funding such as Food and Trees for Africa) will be essential.

Encourage the development of Township CBD areas and activity streets

As noted earlier a main problem related to many of the townships is the lack of a centre that could contribute to the sense of place. In Bella Vista there is a large portion of vacant land around the municipal buildings in public ownership that has been earmarked for the development of businesses. Although it is accepted that the market may take some time to show interest in this area, a precinct plan for the development of a mixed-use parcel over time is required. This should include a substantial amount of high-density housing (possibly in a form that could allow a change of use over time), commercial sites, community facilities, and a public square that could be used for informal trading, markets and events. The plan should relook at the current subdivision and access pattern.

The main access road to Nduli has already developed into an activity street to some extent. The establishment of business along this route should be encouraged and the focus of improvement of the public environment including the taxi rank should be on this road.

Montana has a similar vacant area where some businesses have settled that could become mixed-use precinct overtime. Similar to the area identified in Bella Vista, a precinct plan for the development of this area is required. Pine Valley has more severe challenges in this regard. At present most businesses and community facilities are focused around the entrance road to the township and it is suggested that this is the area where further business development should be encouraged (through the release of public land parcels) and that efforts should be made to improve the public environment in this area in particular.

Introduce alternative housing typologies through housing programmes

The current subsidised housing projects provide only single houses on a small erf. This not only creates bland environments, but also does not contribute to quality high-density environments that have sustainability advantages (shorter service lengths required, more thermal mass for buildings, etc.) and creating a variety of housing options (e.g. rental schemes similar to those of the N2 Gateway project). It is accepted that there are some issues regarding perceptions and preferences amongst beneficiaries, but it is suggested that some effort should be made to educate and inform communities of the various options available and the pros and cons. Other construction methods should also be considered to decrease costs.

Ensure that single subsidised housing is designed and placed so that it contributes to the public environment and can be expanded

Although the current housing model provided through subsidised housing projects in the Witzenberg area is regarded as acceptable, there is some concern that the size of erven and the placing of the house does not allow for sufficient street surveillance (windows are often placed on the side walls, very close to neighbouring properties), the optimal use of the land about the house (there is limited space of gardens or cars), nor for the future expansion of the house. This will increase the asset value of the house.

Release public land parcels suitable for “gap” or social housing strategically

In townships such as Bella Vista there are quite a number of parcels and these would have to be released strategically so as to prevent flooding of the market. The release of the land should also include strict conditions that would ensure that appropriate housing at suitable densities will be provided. The creation with PPP with local business in terms of implementing programmes should be considered.

Make suitable land available for small-scale farming/community gardens

Some land parcels have been identified that could be used for small-scale farming, including grazing and community gardens. These initiatives are important for food security as well as a potential source of income to participants. In this instance partnerships with NGOs and the community, as well as supporting government agencies such as the departments of Social Services and Agriculture, will be important to ensure the long-term viability of such projects.

Investigate and service land for emergency housing and evicted families. In terms of the new eviction policy municipalities are obliged to provide alternatives accommodation for all evicted families. We are currently providing serviced sites to families evicted through the legal court processes.

1.4 Witzenberg Housing Pipeline

The table below indicates the approved housing pipeline for Witzenberg. These include prioritised human settlement projects. The programme addresses current backlogs according to the Housing Waiting lists and is in line with foreseen budgeted funding. The formalization of informal settlements remains a huge obstacle due to insufficient funding and the backlog of informal structures would take more than 10 years to address. Priority must also be given to back-yard dwellers and over-crowded families especially in Bella Vista and Tulbagh. Witzenberg Council has adopted an Informal Settlement Policy in February 2012 that would enable the better law enforcement strategy for influx control.

Housing Pipeline

SUMMARY		<u>Tulbagh</u>	<u>Pine Valley</u>	<u>Bella Vista</u>		<u>Vredebes</u>	
		<u>Houses</u>	<u>Plots</u>	<u>Plots</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Plots</u>	<u>Houses</u>
Prov Allocation (vat incl)							
14/15	R 23 228 000.00	0	158	105		222	
15/16	R 18 848 000.00			145		265	
16/17	R 20 524 000.00				100		85
17/18*	R 25 000 000.00				150		75
18/19*	R 25 073 000.00					200	143
TOTALS		0	158	250	250	687	303

Waiting lists and informal structures(till end February 2014)

Town	Ward	Waiting list	Informal structures	GAP Housing
Nduli	1.12	1370	768	121
Wolselev	2. 7	1728	407	50
Ceres, Bella Vista	3. 5. 6	1879		127
Prince Alfred's	4. 10	1217	185	25
Op-Die-Berg	8. 9	713		5
Tulbagh	11. 7	1459	478	72
Total		8366	1838	400

1.5 Rental Stock

Council approved a budget for R200 000 for the financial year 2013/14 to pay the transfer costs for the rental stock for those who qualify in terms of the National Housing Subsidy Scheme.

2. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITIES

2.1 Water & Sanitation

To understand the water and sanitation needs of the people living in the Witzenberg Municipal area, the IDP process forms the basis of the information obtained. It is interesting to note that the public participation process followed with the 2010/11 IDP review processes still focus mainly on social issues, like job creation and access to housing. The Strategic vision of the Municipality remains the five key performance area's namely Productive Human Settlements, Financial Sustainability, Good Governance, Local Economic Development and Strategic Partnerships & Social Development.

Very few comments were received regarding the level of service delivery or the lack of service delivery, this despite the general perception that service delivery is not been addressed adequately at a local government level. The availability of adequate water resources have been the focal point of many debates and discussions regarding future developments proposed for the area, specifically in and around Tulbagh and Wolseley and a number of significant steps have been taken to identify the extend of the problem and the possible solutions. Significant progress with the delivery of bulk water to specifically Tulbagh, Wolseley and PA Hamlet has been achieved due to the availability of RBIG funding through the DWA.

2.1.1 What is the backlog in water supply?

The rural areas still present the biggest challenge to Witzenberg and although the actual figures need to be evaluated with the understanding of limited accurate data, basic water services is only lacking in the rural areas, where there is at the moment limited control by the Witzenberg Municipality. No significant changes were observed during the past revision period and approximately 0% of the households is assumed to still have no access to basic water supply.

The biggest need, excluding the rural areas, is seated in Ceres where approximately 8% of the total number of households still needs to use communal water supply options. In total approximately 76% of all households are supplied with a service above RDP levels.

Type of settlement and water service	Number of households	Explanation for difference
Formal areas		
Full Service	21 606	Based on census 2011
Basic Service (Communal taps)	2 029	
No service	0	
Informal areas		
Basic Service (Communal taps)	3 783	Based on census 2011
No service	0	
Total	27 418	

2.1.2 What is the backlog in sanitation supply?

Accept for the rural areas where data is limited and the accuracy debatable, only 930 households in PA Hamlet is still not connected to a full waterborne sanitation service. They still use septic tanks, which is already above basic level of services. In the rural (farming) areas approximately 4.5% of all households still receive a sanitations service which is below RDP standards. In total 96% of all households receives a sanitation service equal or above RDP standards. Since all the households which do not comply with the RDP standard falls within the rural areas (private land), costing is still outstanding and not known.

Type of settlement and sanitation service	Number of households	Explanation for difference
Formal areas		
Waterborne	20 234	Based on census 2011
Septic tank	3 401	
No service	0	
Informal areas		
Basic service	3 783	Based on census 2011
No service	0	
Total	27 418	

2.1.3 Strategy for the Eradication of Backlogs

The municipality's ability to fund the eradication of the backlogs and improvements in infrastructure is severely hampered by the poverty levels and the ability to pay for these services. Funding remains the main challenge for the eradication of the backlogs. In this regard appropriate planning in line with the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme is essential and on-going. It is however envisaged that the provision of serviced sites for all informal areas will only be achieved by 2018.

The rural areas present serious challenges to the municipality, specifically since these services needs to be delivered on private property. A specific policy regarding the different level of services to be provided to the different communities still needs to be formulated. The need for the supply of basic services is well understood and a free basic water and power policy already been accepted and implemented.

2.1.4 Status of Water Infrastructure

A status quo report on existing bulk water infrastructures has been completed by Witzenberg. The main recommendations following this report include:

- Revisit the prioritised sites and make a final assessment on the cost for the required maintenance for budget purposes.
- Provide the asset registers to all the operators and workshop the items on them with the operators with the intention to complete missing data and to identify critical structures that might have been mist.
- Assign a specific technical staff member to re-asses the register in terms of the set criteria during the end of each year (November), with the objective to provide an updated budget for critical operating and maintenance purposes.
- Use the photo data base to assess progress on critical structures and up-date annually.
- Extend the asset register to also include the distribution infrastructure.
- Ensure that all new infrastructures are logged in the asset register and that all relevant information is submitted.

A re-evaluation of the Water and Waste Water Treatment Works capacities has been done (in line with the blue and green drop evaluation process) and problem areas with regard to flow measurements were identified. These problems are in the process of being addressed as funding became available. The medium term priorities are as follows:

- Upgrading of Wolseley Waste water treatment works – 12/13 budget years
- Upgrading of Tulbagh WWTW – 13/14 budget year
- Upgrading of Op-Die-Berg WWTW – 12/13 budget year
- Extension of Hamlet sewer network – 12/13 budget

2.1.5 Water Balance

Significant progress has been made with the evaluation of the bulk water situation in Witzenberg. A proper water audit methodology has been implemented which enables monthly water audits, which are reported to Council on a monthly basis.

TOTAL SOLD AND BULK VALUES PER MONTH - 2011/2012															
MONTH	CERES		WOLSELEY		TULABGH		ODB		PAH			TOTAL SOLD	Not billed	TOTAL BULK	% UAW WITZ
	SOLD	BULK	SOLD	BULK	SOLD	BULK	SOLD	BULK	SOLD	Not billed	BULK				
Jul-11	189077	318372	43403	60000	14019	61220	3651	6871	36187	450	51880	286337	450	498343	42.45
Aug-11	178284	306792	47458	60000	16288	70820	2519	7550	30442	487	53940	274991	487	499102	44.81
Sep-11	201285	276981	33336	60000	13977	68730	5275	11454	29406	836	65770	283279	836	482935	41.17
Oct-11	251244	318415	55381	60000	26375	66050	8682	11737	39309	730	64830	380991	730	521032	26.74
Nov-11	243730	324752	46114	60000	18990	58170	7597	14212	43355	890	76980	359786	890	534114	32.47
Dec-11	274308	383281	72670	99888	28920	59982	11149	15888	46876	490	87190	433923	490	646229	32.78
Jan-12	296731	433172	49547	97233	24074	67548	10852	14131	55173	762	82630	436377	762	694714	37.08
Feb-12	306430	359045	58098	70448	20871	69933	7383	13971	49042	792	85340	441824	792	598737	26.08
Mar-12	290987	301175	47554	108575	19467	82900	14931	8711	41434	1500	63880	414373	1500	565241	26.43
Apr-12	268898	353646.5	53846	92041	22477	66862	10479	8279	33947	1038	63290	389647	1038	584118.5	33.12
May-12	233191	303449	35671	90628	22564	49179	5260	7268	30711	867	63450	327397	867	513974	36.13
Jun-12	240718	321215	47632	82819	18942	52109	2241	6812	29067	743	65290	338600	743	528245	35.76
TOTAL FOR FINANCIAL YEAR												4367525	9585	6666784.5	34.34

The total amount of unaccounted water has dropped marginally from approximately 40% to 35% over the last 3 years due to the implementation of the first phases of the full water demand management strategy. This is of great concern to Witzenberg and steps are at present taken (with the installation of data loggers) to systematically identifying the causes for these losses. The ability to do proper metering to identify problem areas in Witzenberg is also limited and difficult to rectify due to existing system designs.

An appropriate planning exercise was completed and the appropriate meters were installed. They will however only be commissioned during 2011/12. The recording of the flows at these zones is expected to take place during the beginning of 2012. This will enable Witzenberg to identify the problem areas and to budget accordingly. The limited available data did provide some challenges in the audit process and steps were identify to ensure accurate data collection to improve this situation. The actual physical losses is however unknown and in the process to be identified and it is expected to be significant lower than the unaccounted for water % reported above.

The flow measurements from the WWTW's final effluent will provide a better understanding of the full water cycle as the data becomes available during the cause of the next year.

IDP priority issues related to water services

During the IDP process the following priorities has been identified related to the water services.

Op-Die-Berg

The overcrowding of the existing low cost houses results into a need for the development of additional erven. The water situation is considered to be moderated and service delivery difficult due to distances from the management center.

Prince Alfred's Hamlet

Bulk water system is considered to be limited and the sewage system needs to be extended to all households. The sanitation system specifically needs attention.

Ceres

No serious water problems foreseen, but the debt of the Koekedouw dam, the main water supply dam to Ceres is seriously hampering development opportunities for the Municipalities. Some bulk infrastructure problems do exist before the full potential of the available water can be used. The provision of water to all

informal stands needs to be addressed.

Wolseley




Identified as a development node for more commercial developments. This will put additional pressure on the available water resources, but specifically the bulk infrastructure capacity. Additional storage capacity was provided and is at present been integrated into the existing bulk supply system.



Tulbagh

Significant development potential exists, but water is a limiting factor which prevents any further developments at present. The existing service infrastructure is also a major concern for future developments. While significant progress have been made, the pressure on the water sources is still significant, mainly due to the lack in bulk storage. The 2011 blue drop evaluation performed by the DWA provides an overall picture of the performance of the operational and maintenance aspects of the drinking water profile for Witzenberg. The profile as calculated by the DWA is shown in the table below for each town.

WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY BLUE DROP SCORES 2012				
MUNICIPAL OVERALL BLUE DROP SCORE = 97.63% - Obtained Blue Drops for all 5 Systems!				
Performance Area	Ceres	Tulbagh	Wolseley	Prince Alfred Hamlet
Water Safety Plan (35%)	99	100	100	100
Treatment Process Management (10%)	100	90	76	75
DWQ Compliance (30%)	100	87	100	100
Management, Accountability (10%)	89	88	89	89
Asset Management (15%)	96	100	95	91
Bonus Scores	0.67	1.87	1.29	1.5
Penalties	0	0	0	0
Blue Drop Score (2012)	98.44	95.64	96.99	96.51

From the table above it is clear that significant progress has been made, despite many challenges associated with small municipalities. The DWA also commented in the evaluation report on the positive attitude shown by the limited, but dedicated staff responsible for water services.

Performance Area	Systems	Ceres 	Wolsle 	Tulbagh 
Water Safety Planning Process & Incident Response Management		91	100	100
Process Control, Maintenance & Management Skills		100	80	80
Monitoring Programme		100	100	100
Credibility of Sample Analyses		98	98	99
Submission of Results		100	100	100
Drinking Water Quality Compliance		100	100	90
Performance Publication		100	100	100
Asset Management		100	82	100
Bonus Scores		0.1	1.4	0.9
Penalties		1.8	1.8	1.9
Blue Drop Score (2011)		98.75%(↑)	96.55%(↑)	95.68%(↑)
Blue Drop Score (2010)		96.15%	89.75%	92.00%
System Design Supply Capacity (Ml/d)		10.5	7	2.76
System Operational Capacity		99%	34%	64%
Population Served by System		41 339	10 132	64
Ave. Daily Consumption per Capita (l)		251	235	-
Microbiological Compliance(12 months)		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Chemical Compliance(12 months)		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Performance Area	Systems	Op Die Berg 	Prince Alfred Hamlet 
Water Safety Planning Process & Incident Response Management		100	100
Process Control, Maintenance & Management Skills		90	80
Monitoring Programme		100	100
Credibility of Sample Analyses		97	97
Submission of Results		100	100
Drinking Water Quality Compliance		80	100
Performance Publication		100	100
Asset Management		100	100
Bonus Scores		2.1	0.3
Penalties		2.1	1.9
Blue Drop Score (2011)		95.00%(↑)	98.19%(↑)
Blue Drop Score (2010)		93.50%	95.00%
System Design Supply Capacity (Ml/d)		0.61	2
System Operational Capacity		52%	90%
Population Served by System		3 122	6 457
Ave. Daily Consumption per Capita (l)		102	279
Microbiological Compliance(12 months)		96.30%	100.00%
Chemical Compliance(12 months)		100.00%	100.00%

From the table above it is clear that significant progress has been made, despite many challenges associated with small municipalities. The DWA also commented in the evaluation report on the positive attitude shown by the limited, but dedicated staff responsible for water services.

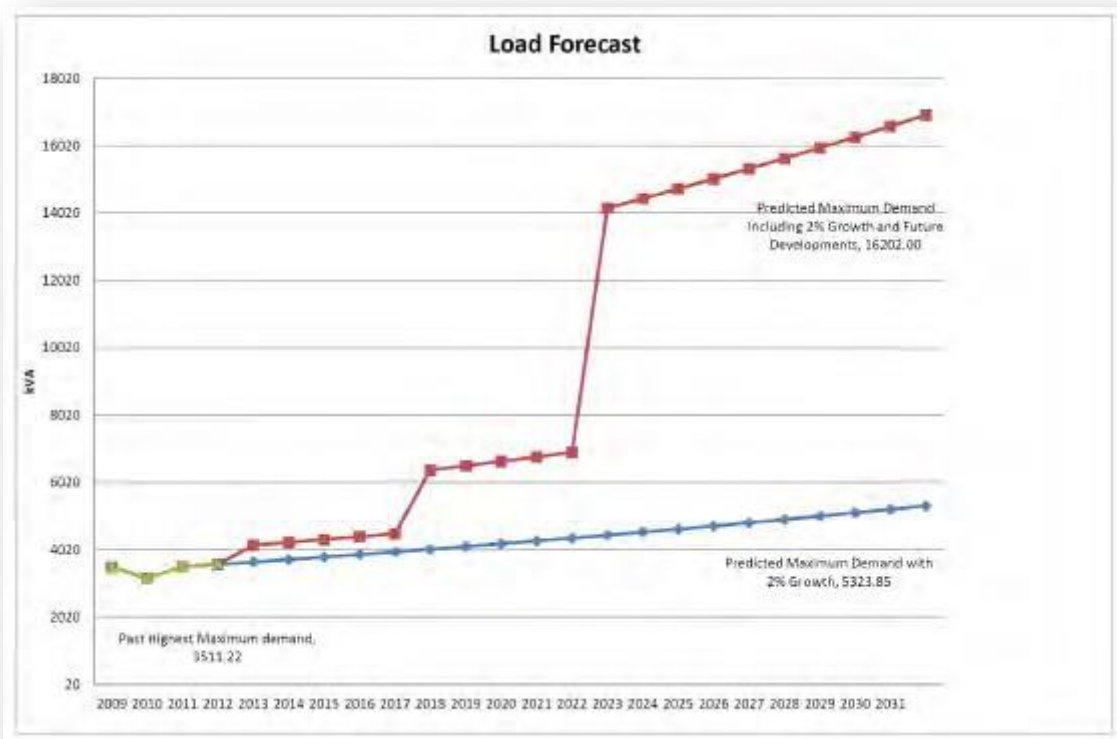
3. ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied to the towns of Wolseley, Ceres, Bella Vista, N'Duli, Tulbagh and a portion of the Ceres district by the Witzenberg Municipality. Prince Alfred's Hamlet, Op Die Berg and the remaining rural areas are supplied by Eskom.

Wolseley

The service area of the Wolseley district includes Wolseley town, Montana and Pine Valley and the rural community. Wolseley has a well-established fruit packaging and farming industry which leans its high electrical demand more towards Summer and the Autumn months. With the current and proposed future developments within the Wolseley district, additional electrical demand is added to the existing electrical network. Reliable electrical supply to the customers is critical and should be maintained. This Master plan recommends that the essential upgrades as listed below are included in the future Wolseley electrical upgrade budget. The Capital to achieve this is R 2 556 000 (excluding VAT).

- The Montana Industrial Upgrade - Introduce two new RMU's connected with a 95mm² Cu feeder. Ensuring a secondary feed to the industrial area.
- Replacing the existing overheads line with 100mm² Hare ACSR between Wolseley Substation and critical supply nodes.
- Replacing the existing 35mm² cables with 95mm² Cu between Wolseley Substation and critical supply nodes.
- Voortrekker Substation's circuit breakers are obsolete and outdated. Major repairs on these units will be impossible. Voortrekker substation is a critical connection point in the Wolseley reticulation network. Losing the ability to switch from this point will compromise all electrical supplies from Montana RMU.

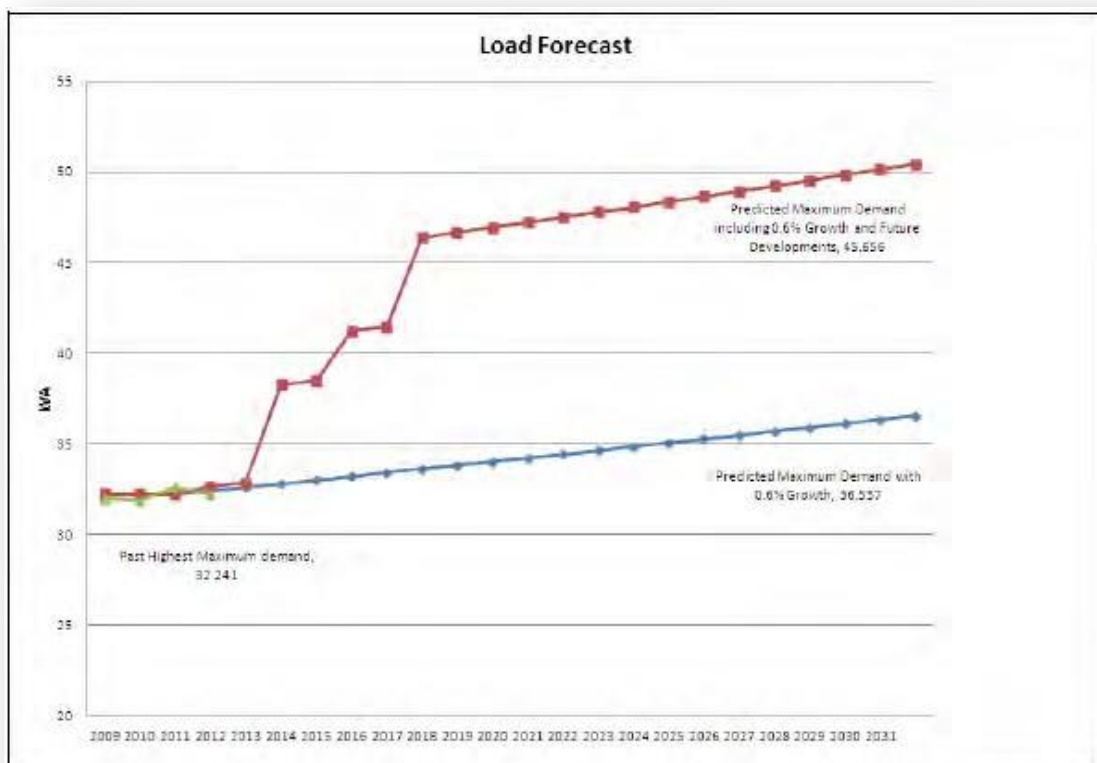


Ceres

The service area of the Ceres district includes Ceres town, Nduli, Bella Vista and the rural community. Ceres has a well-established fruit industry of which its high electrical demand leans towards the summer months. With the current and proposed future developments within the Ceres district, additional electrical demand is added to the existing electrical network. This Master plan recommends that the essential

upgrades as listed below are included in the future Ceres electrical upgrade budget.

- a) The replacement of old Aluminium feeder cables with new Copper feeders between Bon Chretien - and De Bos substation.
- b) The introduction of a new 66kV distribution line and substation. This line will be constructed via the future growth alignment and terminate in a 66kV/11kV Substation in Bella Vista. The addition of this substation would resolve the under voltage conditions of customers in Panorama and Jakaranda.
- c) Critical Cable replacement includes the replacement of the 35mm² Cu to 70mm² Cu between Heide - Te Huis, Te Huis - Owen 2(Spar) and Staff - Keet. Also Ceres Power Station - Panorama feeder's 185mm² Al cable must be upgraded to an 185mm² Cu cable.
- d) The Golf Estate upgrade will trigger the replacement of the supply cable from Ceres Power Station to Lyell from an 185mm²Al to an 185mm²Cu and a dedicated 70mm²Cu supply cable should be introduced from Lyell to the Golf Course
- e) Introducing a second Calvinia Road feeder. This 100mm² Hare or 185mm² cu cable feeder must be installed to Vredebes, and Nduli. Alignment dependent on timing of item (b) above.
- f) Assess and repair the existing power factor correction capacitors bank in Bon Chretien.
- g) Quality of supply assessment to comply with Eskom's requirements.
- h) The existing 11 kV panels/ protection equipment condition to be assessed and service life to comply with SANS 62271-200.
- i) Managing the life cycle of the plant - and distribution equipment, will ensure accurate GIS information and effective maintenance programs.

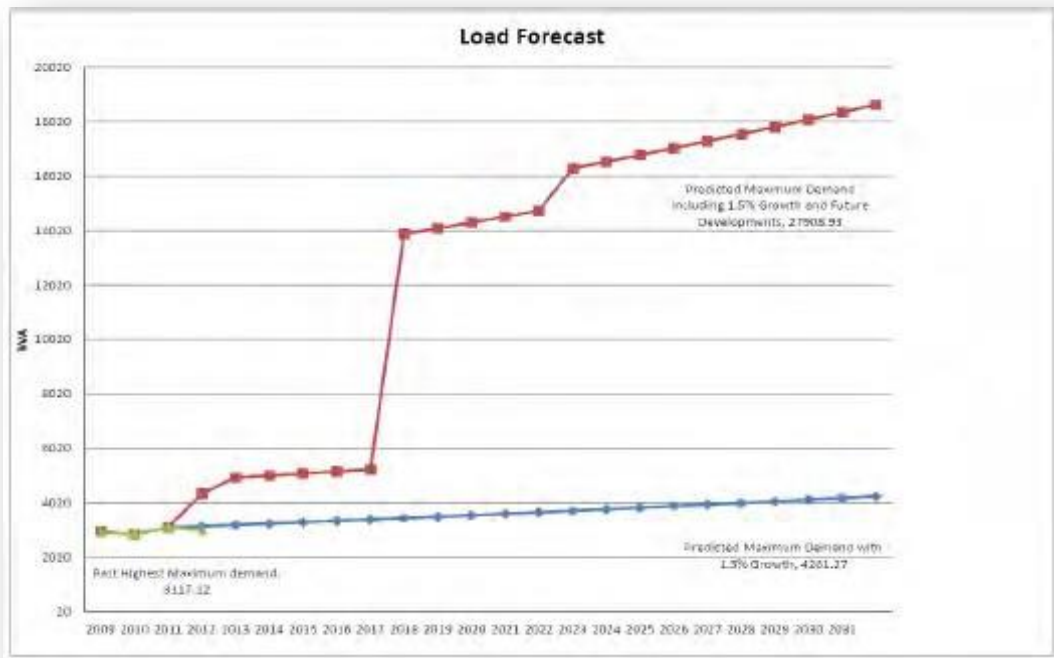


Tulbagh

The service area of the Tulbagh district includes Tulbagh town and the rural community. Tulbagh has a well-established fruit packaging, wine, tourism and farming industry which leans its high electrical demand more towards Summer and the Autumn months.

With the current and proposed future developments within the Tulbagh district, additional electrical demand is added to the existing electrical network.

- The introduction of a 70mm² Cu feeder between Station Road - and Digby RMU. This will serve as the new incoming feeder to Station Road Substation.(Complete)
- Introducing a dedicated 185mm² second feeder from Tulbagh Main Substation to Station Road Substation.
- The replacement of certain 25mm² and 35mm² cables with 70mm² cables along important supply routes.
- The upgrading of certain overhead feeders supplying bulk users.
- Strengthening the electrical network for proposed future developments.
- Managing the life cycle of the plant - and distribution equipment, will ensure accurate GIS information and effective maintenance programs.
- This Master plan recommends that the essential upgrades as listed above are included in the future Tulbagh electrical upgrade budget.



Informal settlements

An amount of R2M was allocated by the Integrated National Electrification Project (INEP) fund for connections to Informal dwellings. A total of 470 dwellings were connected in the N'Duli and Chris Hani informal settlements. INEP has informed that funding would not be made available in future for network and connections to informal settlements where structures are not placed on a serviced plot. The connection for informal structures would thus in future be aligned with the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Program. The INEP policy does not allow for the funding of new infrastructure or upgrading of existing infrastructure required for external Bulk Supply to townships within three km from existing infrastructure. Such infrastructure will therefore have to be funded by the Municipality.

Electricity loss management program

Monitoring of bulk and domestic meter readings is in progress in Tulbagh (W11) and indications are that losses in that area have decreased from about 45% in June 2006 to ca 12% in June 2011. Tender specifications will be submitted for procurement of remote metering of Large Power Users and bulk supply meters to monitor trends and identify faults proactively. Annual losses in Ceres are 4.73%, Tulbagh 12% and Wolseley 28%. A service provider has been appointed to store, analyse and display customer data on the GIS which will assist in reducing energy losses. The process is ongoing and data accumulated will ensure the sustainability of the measures being taken to limit loss of revenue due to unaccounted for energy purchases.

4. INTEGRATED TRANSPORT

4.1 Strategy to address Transport Needs

ISSUES	STRATEGIES TO RESPOND
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
<p>Tulbagh, Wolesley and Op-die-Berg are isolated from the main municipal service centre, Ceres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high levels of unemployment in the offseason • Poor housing conditions • Affordability of public transport problematic. • Insufficient MIG funds to implement LED plans • Little support and investment from the LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, support and enable job creation through tourism, manufacturing, agriculture and retail. • Public Transport improvements to support and maximize economic growth particularly in rural settlements

ISSUES	STRATEGIES TO RESPOND
TOURISM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination between tourism needs and transport improvements towards promotion of tourism growth. • Tourism inadequately marketed. • Local operators not given access to tourism opportunities in Witzenberg Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a well signed, legible network of roads to tourism destinations in the region. • Identify opportunities to empower local operators to become more active in tourism sector as part of LED.

ISSUES	STRATEGIES TO RESPOND
PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATIONS	
Administration and Law Enforcement	
<p>Long permit waiting periods or while they wait for their licenses to be approved by OLB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued routes no longer adequate, need to be extended. E.g. passengers travelling to hospital must alight at rank and walk remaining distance or operators are fined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an effective and responsive administration system that supports high quality public transport services • Law enforcement is visible, effective and well planned High volume of illegal vehicles • Operators believe they are being targeted by law enforcement, while other types of vehicles operate illegally.
Routes and Operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only peak and Saturday mini bus service in rural towns – off peak problematic. • Only 1 train service per day between Cape Town and Worcester. • No rail services in Ceres, main urban service centre. • No emergency services particularly in rural areas, old and sick have no special provisions made. • Very high unemployment and low incomes levels make public transport unaffordable daily or in an emergency. • Access eastward toward Nduli difficult due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a good quality public transport system that is responsive to public needs particularly some provision for special needs passengers.

location of rank in Voortrekker road – need to cross busy oncoming traffic.	
Long distance buses and rail	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no long distance bus services available • Long distance rail services limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide long distance public transport solutions that cater for the needs of longer distance trips in the LM.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No active rail infrastructure in Ceres. • Taxi ranks are not being fully utilized in off-peak • Lack of taxi rank facilities and inadequate maintenance, particularly in Nduli and Ceres Bella Vista - no ablution, shelter or other facilities. • Lack of, or no, roadside embayments and public transport shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable and well maintained infrastructure will be provided to support the good quality public transport services in Witzenberg. • Investigate new locations and/or improvements to existing ranks particularly Nduli and Ceres
ROAD NETWORK	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy vehicle movement problematic for road maintenance through towns particularly Ceres, Wolseley and Tulbagh. • Lack of funding to maintain road standards. • Condition of roads problematic (potholes) particularly for main roads through towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network will be well maintained and connectivity and accessibility is maximised.
Road Safety	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of safe pedestrian facilities along major roads particularly between rural towns. • Speeding and reckless driving in certain areas particularly in Prince Alfred's Hamlet on R301. • Unsafe at grade intersections along high traffic volume routes. • Inadequate embayments for public transport vehicles make for unsafe conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe transport environment for all road users including those with special needs.

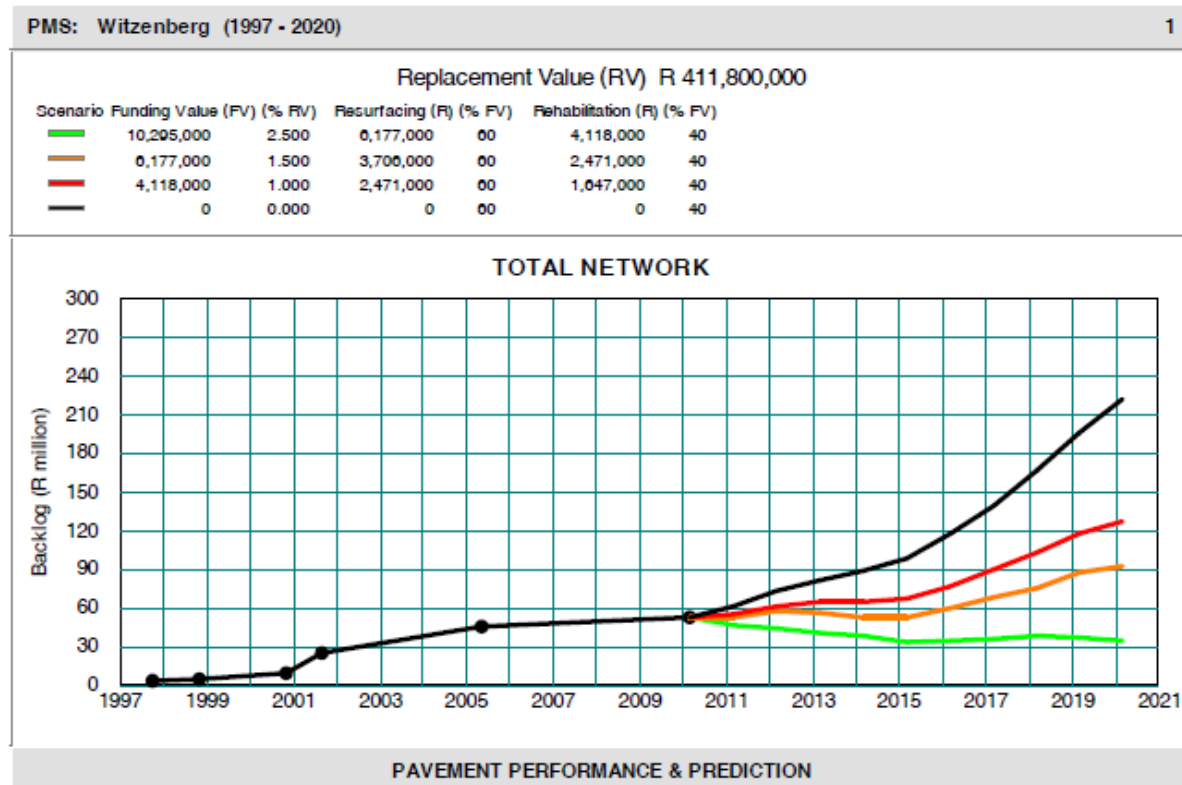
ISSUES	STRATEGIES TO RESPOND
LEARNER TRANSPORT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions to qualify for a transport subsidy - learners have to live outside a 5km prescribed radius of the school to qualify for a subsidy. • Schools on high mobility routes require limited paved shoulders and manned crossing points - Most primary schools do not have adequate pedestrian crossings or dedicated drop-off or pick-up areas • Lighting on high volume NMT routes make safety problematic, particularly required on pathway between Nduli and Ceres. • Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The travel needs of learners will be prioritized to emphasise the importance of ensuring each child receives maximum levels of education. • Develop strategy to assess where paved shoulders should be implemented. Encourage schools to develop learner patrols supported by signage and traffic personnel from the LM, • Security at schools should be assessed
NON-MOTORISED TRANSPORT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distances are great between Witzenberg Municipality towns makes NMT undesirable. - Pedestrians crossings only provided in urban areas, rural areas still have a huge safety problem - Lack of bus/public transport stops in rural area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walking, cycling and other non-motorised transport modes needs will be accommodated for to ensure safe, convenient ease of movement. - Increase distribution of cycles - Improve NMT safety education. - Ensure that road projects take cognisance of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No continuity on existing NMT facilities particularly Nduli pathway. - Tulbagh residential areas have difficulty providing continuous sidewalks since many properties have extended to the boundaries. - Road cross-sections problematic particularly on high speed roads. - NMT movement is difficult through Mitchells Pass, mountain range not conducive for commuter NMT trips. - Lack of affordability of public or private transport, NMT used as an alternative. 	NMT guidelines and provisions
FREIGHT TRANSPORT	
Road Freight	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy vehicles are contributing to high road infrastructure costs by reducing the life span of the road surface - Town roads are not equipped to have heavy vehicles particularly overloaded vehicles driving and parking on them. - Inadequate facilities for overnight and stop-over truck parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate network and facilities to cater for road freight requirements in Witzenberg Municipality. - Businesses utilizing freight transport must incorporate suitable freight holding and access facilities.
Rail Freight	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rail freight lines and handling facilities are available but not well used due to cost, safety and speed of rail goods delivery. - Rail freight not available in Ceres any longer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rail freight is promoted as the primary mode of goods movement particularly for bulky raw materials.

ISSUES	STRATEGIES TO RESPOND
INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL	
Institutional	
ITP is not integrated with IDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport is not integrated with other departments e.g. tourism, LED, health, education, etc. • Inadequate capacity to undertake transport function at LM and DM levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of transport is well integrated with other development needs of the district. • Provide adequate and skilled capacity at district and local municipal levels to be able to effortlessly carry out transport functions.
Financial	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate budget for public transport operations • Inadequate budget to cover road and public transport infrastructure maintenance • Public Transport facilities are built and maintained with the municipal roads budget, which is too small to cover all needs • Limited funding available for resealing, maintenance, etc. of roads surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make adequate funding available for transport requirements.

4.2 Road maintenance Backlogs

The Backlog of a road network is the amount of funds required to restore the condition of all segments to an acceptable and/or chosen level of service. The following graph shows the current backlog as well as the influence of the four funding scenarios on the backlog.



From the graph it can be seen that a funding scenario of 2.5% of the replacement value of the network (green line) will not even erase the **existing backlog of R52 million** after 10 years. From this analysis it is thus clear that more than **R10.3 million will have to be spent annually** on the network to erase the backlog and restore the condition of the network to an excellent level of service. This amount includes all maintenance (routine and normal) and reconstruction necessary, and is based on the Rand maintaining its buying power and does not allow for inflation.

Recommendations

- That funding is made available for the short term maintenance of the paved roads in the area for the next two financial years in order that premature reconstruction of roads is kept to a minimum and that the network is kept in a resealable condition.
- That funding is made available for the rehabilitation of roads in the area for the next five financial years. The roads with structural problems should be investigated in more detail to determine the most cost-effective measure.
- That economic reseal cycles be implemented to ensure cost effective maintenance of the network.

5. STORMWATER

The development of a storm water master plan is critical. Applications for funding have been submitted to various institutions in the past without any success. The Cape Winelands District Municipality has however indicated that limited funding will be made available to develop masterplans for each settlement over a period of time. Capital and operational funding has to be increased drastically to

address backlogs and known points of ineffective infrastructure. It is well known that one of the major results from global warming that would affect our municipality are the increased storm activities resulting in heavy downpour over a short period of time. This scenario would heavily impact on the capacity of our existing infrastructure and will lead to the demolishing of assets.

The storm water and drainage of the industrial areas in Wellesley and at Skoonvlei, Ceres, must also be addressed to ensure efficient developing of industries. Council has identified Wolseley as a corridor for future economic growth but with the current storm water situation it would not be possible.

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Witzenberg Municipality is committed to a system of waste management that will see the least possible amount of waste going to modern engineered landfills. This will be achieved through the use of education, law enforcement and material recovery and treatment plants. New and emerging technologies, where applicable and affordable, will also play a part in overall waste management.

The Waste Management Strategic Objectives for Witzenberg Municipality commits the municipality to:

- Create an atmosphere in which the environment and natural resources of the region are conserved and protected.
- Develop a communication/information/education strategy to help ensure acceptance of ownership of the strategic objectives among members of the public and industry throughout the municipality and to promote co-operative community action.
- Provide a framework to address the municipality's growing problem of waste management in accordance with best prevailing norms, financial capacity and best environmental practice.
- Provide solutions for the three main objectives:
 - The avoidance of waste generation
 - The reduction of waste volumes
 - The safe disposal of waste

6.1 Strategies

General

To ensure that Waste Management in the Witzenberg Municipal Area complies with South African and International environmental standards so that it is beneficial to industrial and agricultural growth and the public's right to a clean and healthy environment.

Waste Avoidance

To promote the minimisation of the generation of waste.

Waste Reduction

To promote the reduction of all waste so that nothing of value nor anything that can decompose, gets disposed.

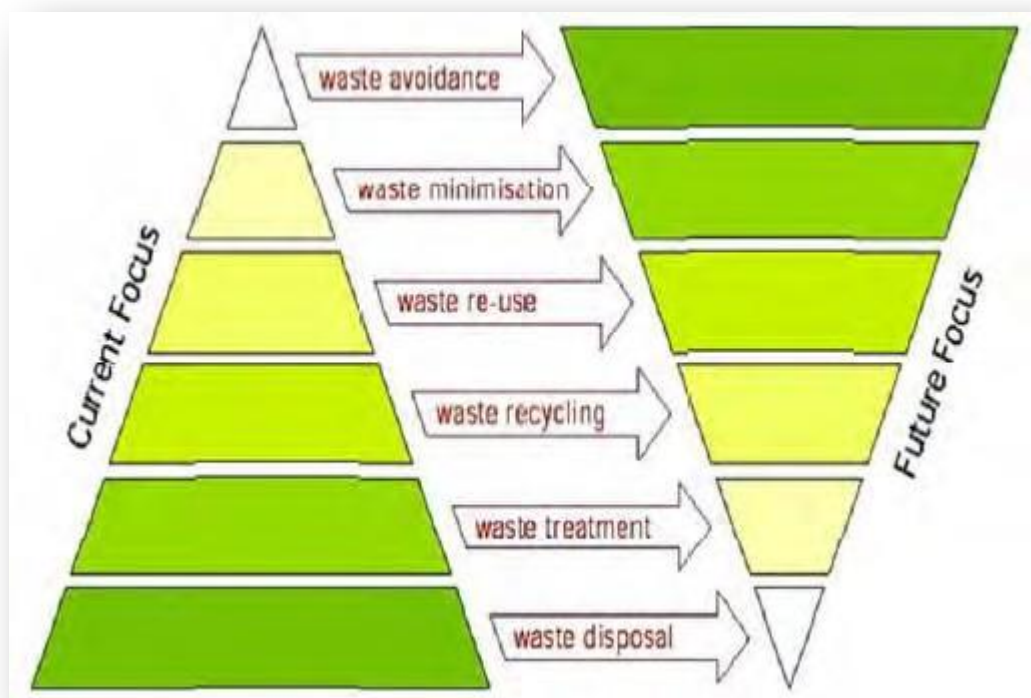
Waste Disposal

To store, dispose or treat all waste that cannot be avoided nor reduced at licensed facilities with regular operational and environmental monitoring and in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Definitions

WASTE AVOIDANCE is to avoid material entering the waste stream, e.g. when the generator of the material either re-uses it or gives the material to somebody else as product or raw material. Composting at home is regarded as waste avoidance.

WASTE REDUCTION is to reduce the quantity of waste that has been discarded by its generator, e.g. when recyclable materials are recovered at the sidewalk or at a transfer station, materials recovery facility or landfill. Composting of garden waste at a composting facility is regarded as reduction.



6.2 Witzenberg Municipality's Implementation Instruments

Implementation Instruments for Waste Avoidance

Waste Avoidance is the primary focus of the National Waste Management Strategy and as such must be the priority of any Integrated Waste Management Plan. Waste Avoidance is defined as the action that avoids the entry of material into the waste stream that is when the generator of the potentially waste material exercises the decision to do something else with that material rather than to put it out for waste collection. The following are typical examples of waste avoidance:

- Composting of the organic/green waste at home,
- Self-delivery of glass/cardboard/newspaper/PET to recycling bins or school recycling projects
- Re-use of empty jars as storage containers at home,
- Separate collection of source separated materials
- Separate collection of spent oils, solvents, print cartridges, x-ray and photographic developers by recovery contractors,
- Recovery of chemicals from industries
- Recovery of electronic equipment
- Changing raw materials of industrial processes to produce recoverable industrial waste

From the above it is clear that waste avoidance will result not only in less material to be disposed but also in less material to be collected by the waste collection system.

Implementation Instruments for Waste Reduction

Waste Reduction is the secondary focus of the National Waste Management Strategy in that all waste that cannot be avoided, must be reduced. In terms of definition it represents the actions required to, once the generator of waste has made the decision that a material(s) is waste and entered it into the waste stream, remove that material from the waste stream for re-use, recycling, treatment/conversion, composting, etc. and by such action prevent the material from being disposed. Typical examples of waste reduction are as follows:

- Kerbside collection of recyclable material by informal salvagers
- Composting of green wastes at composting facility (private)
- Recovery of recyclable material at Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Recovery of recyclable material at waste disposal site
- Crushing of builder's rubble for use in civil engineering construction
- Chipping of garden waste

The following are Witzenberg Municipality's plans for the reduction of waste within its functional area.

Proposed Recycling Methods

The following methods are proposed:

Provide Public Drop-offs for towns where the public can bring their recyclables. Due to low volumes there is no need to establish a source separation system at this stage. These igloos should be strategically placed at shopping centres and can be extended to schools.

Nduli – Support a Buy Back/Swop Shop in Enduli where the public can bring and sell/swop their recyclables.

Proposed sites and Facilities

Public Drop-offs

Construct public drop-offs (skips) at the strategic locations for garden refuse. Investigate placement of builder-rubble skips for informal settlements as the current black bag system is insufficient. The drop-off facilities at these towns should be equipped with recycling bins or igloos to enable the public to bring their recyclables to the site. These bins must allow for separation of different recyclables. Investigate establishment of a central transfer station at Ceres.

Wolseley

It must still be determined whether the landfill at Wolseley will be closed or expanded. If it is to be closed, a Transfer Station/MRF must be constructed and preferably not on the same location. Apply for extension of permit.

Garden Waste

The implementation of chippers will greatly reduce the amount of organic waste that is being land filled. This will result in longer landfill lifespan as well as a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gasses from landfill. The chipped garden waste can also be sold or made available for collection and use by local farmers, which in turn will contribute to the good of the environment and reduce fertilizing costs.

The increased tariff costs for refuse are an area for concern and are mainly due to the capital investment in garden refuse removal service to improve the service. The service is also still not equitable with poor households (none or small gardens) actually subsidising ratepayers with larger gardens. The abolishment of door-to-door garden refuse removal and extension of skips for garden refuse would address this issue. The tariff for refuse would then have to decrease to include only actual household refuse removal. The cost of removal of garden refuse skips should then be added to property taxes. This proposal should however be properly investigated to determine the financial impact.

The closure of the Prince Alfred's Hamlet garden refuse site should also be considered as the transport of garden refuse from Ceres to Hamlet is not cost-effective. The establishment of a transfer station at Ceres where garden waste can be chipped and recycled should be investigated. Builders rubble from Ceres are also currently being dumped at Hamlet free of charge while the Wolseley dumping site urgently require filling material that would need to be procured at high cost.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WHERE INTERVENTION IS NEEDED

In terms of air quality management, the partnership with other governmental institutions will be strengthened and to ensure that the municipality is compliant the Air Quality Act and relevant legislation. Budgetary provision will be made to develop an integrated air quality management plan and also to appoint monitors for sampling of air quality. The focus will be on educational and preventative programmes and regular interaction with local industries to ensure quality control on industrial burners and stack heights. The environmental section will further develop a protection programme for indigenous vegetation. With regard to the natural resources, we intend to establish protected areas to protect the biological diversity, engage and interact with Cape Nature on a regular basis, establish conservation areas and strengthening our environmental planning. Adequate provision will be made for the eradication of alien vegetation, economic possibilities for secondary industries and educational programmes. The use of waste water for greenage of parks, open spaces and sports grounds will be expanded and suitable equipment for cutting of grass will be looked at. The Department will continue with its greening and tree planting projects and will involve various stakeholders. It needs to be noted that new spatial plan for Witzenberg Municipality will be adopted and will guide all planning and environmental issues.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT- WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

By law each local authority are compelled to manage air quality in its own jurisdiction. The national environmental management: air quality act, 2004 (act no. 39 of 2004) gives direction, guide and are to be enforced as legislative tool. To start with, the local authority needs to appoint an air quality officer and Bryan Isaacs is the designated officer for Witzenberg municipality. The purpose of the act is to protect the environment and enhance the quality of air, to prevent air pollution and ecological degradation, to secure ecologically sustainable development and to promote economic and social development and to secure an environment that is not harmful to the health and well-being of people.

STATUS QUO

The process of compiling an air quality management plan for Witzenberg is currently in progress. After completion of the AQMP, it will be taken to council for approval. Currently we call upon the provincial department, the dead & p, for assistance in the event of point source monitoring and related complaints. Good level of interaction is maintained with the Provincial Dept and CWDM. Future activities include the drafting of municipal by-laws relating to air quality. We also are active in the air quality officers forums of the region and province in order to share experiences, knowledge and assist in creating an environment that is not harmful to our and future generations

WAY FORWARD

An emissions inventory (register) that includes all industrial / fuel burning and other sources of possible pollution, will be compiled and updated on a regular basis. The integration of the air quality management component to the IDP must be pointed out as a priority. Currently the municipality has no budget for air quality management but will be included in future budgets. Funding will also be needed for attendance of forum meetings, workshops and further training by the aq officer. Education to informal settlements and communities will also become a focus point of air quality management in the Witzenberg.

7.1 Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve

A portion of the Witzenberg Municipality is included in the core, buffer and transition areas of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, which was officially approved by UNESCO on 18 September 2007, and subsequently listed on the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

The Biosphere Reserve purports to be a site of excellence that explores and demonstrates approaches to conservation and sustainable development on a regional scale in accordance with relevant legislation and policy such as the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), in particular. As such, the Biosphere Reserve aims to provide the ecological and social framework within which government, community, corporate and other private interests, share responsibility for co-coordinating land-use planning, for both

public and private land and for dealing and implementing development options that would ensure that human needs are met in a sustainable way (WRI, 1992).

The Biosphere Reserve is based upon an inter-governmental and international agreement that has been endorsed by inter alia Witzenberg Municipality and the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (PGWC). Under Chapter 3 and Chapter 14 of the application (DEAT, 2007) submitted to and approved by UNESCO represents the overarching terms of agreements upon which the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve is premised.

7.2 Biodiversity Conservation Planning Initiatives

The entire municipal area is covered by the following biodiversity conservation planning initiatives, including

Fine Scale Planning projects:

- Cape Action for People and the Environment' (C.A.P.E.)
- Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program (SKEP)
- The Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor (GCBC)
- Central Karoo District Municipality (CKDM) including Cape Winelands District Municipal Area (DMA02) Biodiversity Assessment to inform SDFs, Biodiversity Sector Plans, EMFs, SEAs and EIA processes.
- Fine Scale Planning (FSP) for the Witzenberg Municipality identifying Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and associated land use management guidelines.

7.3 Global Warming

The CWDM was one of the District Municipalities most affected by drought in the Western Cape, particularly during the 2003/2004 season with the Witzenberg Municipality being declared disaster areas after continuously receiving below-average rainfall (Africon, 2005 in SRK Consulting, 2011).

One of the most effective ways to mitigate the effects of climate change at a local level is through the protection of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (refer to Chapter F2.4.3 and Map 23).

Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental options.

CATOGORY	KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND ROLEPLAYERS	MANAGEMENT
AIR QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Emissions from industrial sources b) Emissions from the use of fossil fuels in residential applications c) Identify negative impact on human health and environments. d) Veld fires and bush burns e) Emissions from vehicles 	<p>Air Quality Act (39,2004)</p> <p>Cape Winelands District Municipality</p> <p>Provincial department of Environmental Affairs</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Community</p>	<p>Engage with other governmental institutions</p> <p>Enforce Air Quality Act and legislation;</p> <p>Take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Put out monitors for sampling of air quality.</p> <p>Educational Programmes with primary and secondary grades.</p> <p>Develop preventative programmes</p> <p>Better quality control on industrial burners and stack heights</p> <p>Develop an integrated air quality management plan</p>
LAND USE PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Comprehensive approach to assessing all impacts- b) social, economic and environmental impacts c) Infrastructure (roads, parking etc) d) Service (electricity supply e) Zoning of land use f) Damaging of indigenous vegetation g) Sewage and water transportation. 	<p>Spatial development planning</p> <p>Applicable Local and Provincial Government</p> <p>legislation and stakeholders</p> <p>Land owners</p> <p>Community</p>	<p>Ensure proper public participation;</p> <p>Active involvement in Environmental impact assessments;</p> <p>Encourage cooperation between role players (councilors, municipal officials, public and developers)</p> <p>Information and consideration of all aspects of the environment, social and economic factors.</p> <p>Develop an protection programme for indigenous vegetation</p>
NATURAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Depletion of Natural Forest b) Water pollution c) Endangering and eradication of animal life d) mineral deposits e) Loss of indigenous vegetation f) Pollution of Rivers g) Depletion of Landscapes h) Mountains 	<p>All applicable legislation</p> <p>Other levels of government</p> <p>community</p>	<p>establish protected areas to protect the biological diversity.</p> <p>Engage with Cape Nature on a daily basis.</p> <p>Establish Conservation areas.</p> <p>Environmental Planning.</p>
ALIEN VEGETATION	Eradication of alien vegetation in catchments areas and mountainous regions.	Local Government. Communities	<p>Projects for eradication of alien vegetation.</p> <p>Investigate economic possibilities of secondary industries</p> <p>Educational programs to inform public</p>
WASTE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classification of waste. b) Hazardous waste controlling c) Toxic waste d) Health effects and threats to the environment 	<p>All applicable legislation</p> <p>Waste Management Act.</p> <p>Local Government.</p>	<p>Compiling and implementing general waste management plans.</p> <p>implementing public awareness programs</p> <p>Collecting data for the waste</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Impact of waste and pollution in poor communities f) Medical waste management g) Clean environments 		<p>information system.</p> <p>Implementing recycling activities</p> <p>Establishing and management of landfill sites.</p> <p>Suitable waste treatment system.</p> <p>Hazardous and medical waste management</p> <p>Investigating economic possibilities in waste management with the aim on job creation</p> <p>Preventing waste production and pollution or degradation of water resource.</p> <p>Purification of water.</p> <p>Waste water disposal capacity.</p> <p>Protection of under ground water tables.</p> <p>Safe water use and education.</p> <p>Monitoring industry effluents</p> <p>Education of the public</p>
WATER RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintenance of the fitness of water resources. b) Access to water. c) Water uses that may have a potentially impact on water quality. d) Degradation of our rivers. e) Protection of wetlands. f) Pollution of rivers 	<p>National Water Act,1998(Act 36 of 1998),</p> <p>Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry.</p> <p>Local Government Communities</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water pollution b) air pollution c) ground pollution d) effects on human and animal e) negative g) impact on natural environment. h) economic impact i) Climate change in Ozone j) Substances k) Radioactive or l) Noise, odors, dust, heat 	<p>National Environmental Management Act,1998(Act 107 of 1998),</p> <p>All Government Departments</p> <p>Communities</p>	<p>Pollution Control Measures.</p> <p>Implementing Different Legislation applicable to relevant pollution actions.</p> <p>Educational programs and awareness.</p> <p>Lobby for product and packaging design to minimize waste</p> <p>Ensuring of environmental friendly label products.</p> <p>Design a “polluter pays” program</p>
AGRICULTURAL LAND USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Negative effects of erosion process on land. b) Environmental pollution. c) Water availability. d) Land use. e) production process 	<p>Agriculture Act 1997(Act No.15 of 1997</p>	<p>Use and zoning of agriculture property</p> <p>Activities that the land is use for</p> <p>Production of land</p> <p>Biological and Chemical control.</p>
RESERVE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vandalism of our 2 Nature reserves: Ceres Nature Reserve & Galg Heuwel Nature Reserve. b) Depletion of Fauna and flora 	<p>Environmental protection act</p>	<p>Establish Advisory committee</p> <p>Public participation</p> <p>Law enforcement</p> <p>Investigate economic possibilities</p>
WILD ANIMAL MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protection of wild animal life in our forest and mountains. b) Animals that are being hunted without permission c) Problematic animal 	<p>All applicable legislation</p> <p>Cape nature</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Public</p>	<p>Implementing legislation and by laws relating to animals.</p> <p>Protection of animal life.</p> <p>Develop a wild animal management program.</p> <p>Establishing hiking trails.</p> <p>Environmental education for the community, schools, etc.</p> <p>Protection of our natural</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vandalism of nature reserves that is tourism attraction. b) Dumping of waste and destroying of plant and 		

TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Pollution of air and water. d) Lack of education in terms of recycling and renew products. e) Saving of water 		<p>animal life.</p> <p>environment through legislation. Creativity and production of trees (etc. wood use and paper production. Recycling of waste to build a better environment. Education on the use of water and water importance. Use waste water for greenage of parks and open spaces and sports grounds. Suitable equipment for cutting of grass on the edges of paving's Maintanance programs of current facilities. Plant trees. Tree Plant Day. Make waste water available for greenage. Assessment and value of our indigenous plants. Protection of our Fauna and Flora through Legislation and law enforcement. Education and training on protecting and usage of our natural resources. Environmental planning and assessment before developing must take place. Implement Sufficient Waste Management System and recycling system</p>
MANAGEMENT OF OPEN SPACES ;PARKS AND SPORTS GROUNDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Loss of open spaces, parks, sports grounds. b) Vandalism on parks and open spaces c) Misuse of public facilities 	Local regulations	
GREENING AND TREE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Loss of trees and green open spaces due to development and urbanization. 		
FAUNA AND FLORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Loss of urbanization and development. b) Alien invasions. c) Global warming and Climate change. 		
URBANIZATION AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Limited open space because of development. b) Growing of urbanization put limitations of our natural resources e.g water. c) Increasing waste level because of growing population. 		

8. PROTECTION SERVICES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

We are acutely aware that the Traffic Department is under staffed which impacts negatively on the department's ability to effectively deal with Traffic violations within the Municipal jurisdictional area. It is therefore critical that the law enforcement personnel (traffic component) be expanded over the next five years. Part of the strategy will include the training of traffic wardens to the level of traffic officers. The traffic infrastructure also needs to be upgraded to comply with the Provincial and National Regulations and requirements. It is also envisage buying new traffic vehicles over the IDP term that would make the Department competitive in combating traffic related offences. Responding to traffic related offences is not only a municipal traffic function but also includes positive action from other law enforcement agencies. The Inter-Governmental Relations to this end will be strengthened to combat crime effectively within the Witzenberg area. It is further envisaged that a specialized traffic officers' component be established that will lead the municipality's zero tolerance approach to speeding, reckless, negligent and drunk driving. Strategies will include specialized operation to apprehend the offenders and start a name and shame campaign.

During May 2013 Witzenberg Municipality's Traffic Services, together with the Training Section and Human Resources Department, went through a process of identifying and appointing ten (10) suitably qualified candidates to whom learnerships as Learner Traffic Officers at the Gene Louw Traffic College were

awarded. These learners will assist the municipality from 1 July 2014 to render more effective and efficient Traffic services. Visibility of traffic services in the outer towns will improve due to this initiative.

9. FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act, B Municipalities, like Witzenberg are responsible for all structural fires within their Municipal area. The Cape Winelands District Municipality is currently assisting Witzenberg, through an unofficial Inter Governmental agreement with assistance in performing this function. It is the objective of the Municipality to incrementally over a five year period establishes a Fire Brigade service in terms of the firefighting functions and in accordance with SANS 10090:2003. This will effectively means the establishment of a 24hour facility for the eastern area (Ceres, Nduli, Prince Alfred Hamlet and Op die Berg) that will drastically improve the reaction time. The Municipality has started with the extension of this function to the western area (Wolseley and Tulbagh). Full time staff and full time fire fighting personnel and equipment and vehicle will be relocated to Tulbagh for these purposes. It is also envisaged to appoint a full time Chief Fire Services and combine this post with that of Disaster Management.

10. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Chief Fire Services and Disaster Management has been appointed on 1 February 2013. Two fire fighters and 2 Working on Fire staff we rendering a services from Tulbagh whilst 1 cadet and 2 Working on Fire staff were rendering a services from Nduli satellite station to cover the Ceres area. On 1st April 2014 a Station Officer were appointed for the Tulbagh/ Wolseley service area. Currently 6 permanent staff and twelve working on Fire personnel are responsible for the delivering of Fire and Disaster management services. Disaster Management Advisory Committee meetings on a District level are being attended regularly and a Disaster Management Plan have been drafted. Public awareness and preparedness sessions for disaster related activities was conducted with a special focus on risk communities in informal settlements regarding the hazards of fires and floods, climate change etc. The Draft Disaster management plan was workshopped with relevant stakeholders.

A fully established and functioning Municipal Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is a key element of this plan. Therefore the Witzenberg Municipality consults with and operates in close collaboration with the Cape Winelands District Disaster Management Centre. The completion of the Cape Winelands District Based Disaster Management Operating Centre in Worcester will serve the district base needs.

In any event requiring DMOC activation, the primary role players are Disaster Management representative from both CWDM and the Witzenberg Municipality, the Coordinator from SAPS, an EMS representative and any other sectorial representative as per contact list as be required, is activated to this centres and coordinates all activities from this DMOC. Due to the regular occurrences of major events (e.g. floods) this DMOC is well established and functions effectively.

Various disaster risks for the Witzenberg Municipality have been identified and assessed during risk assessments executed during 2005 (Technological) and 2008 (Community based).

The risk assessment was done by respectively Africon Engineering and CPUT under instruction of the CWDM for all municipalities falling within the auspices of the District.

The Technical risk and vulnerability assessment by Africon led to the following resultant profile, as depicted by the following table:

Disaster Risk Assessement: Africon

Witzenberg Municipality

“7.5 Results of analysis per local municipality

Risk Prioritisation Table for Witzenberg Local Municipality

Hazard	Exposure	Severity	Probability	Actions Needed
Drought	Occasional	Moderate	Normal	Preparedness Planning
Earthquake	Occasional	Moderate	Normal	Preparedness Planning
Fire	Occasional	Insignificant	Unlikely	Risk Reduction interventions and Preparedness
Flood	Seldom	Insignificant	Unlikely	Preparedness Planning
Severe Storm	Seldom		Unlikely	Preparedness Planning
Tuberculosis	Continuous	Moderate	Normal	Risk Reduction interventions and Preparedness
HIV /AIDS	Continuous	Moderate	Normal	Risk Reduction interventions and Preparedness
Hazmat Accidents by Road	Seldom	Insignificant	Unlikely	Preparedness Planning
Air Pollution	Occasional	Insignificant	Unlikely	Preparedness Planning

CPUT: Community Based Risk Assessment

Numerous work-shops were held in the Witzenberg Municipality, and a wide spectrum of communities and applicable role-players were involved during the information gathering sessions during the process (2008). The results of the assessment, in tabular form, are as follows:

WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY			
	LIKELY	NORMAL	UNLIKELY
Floods	22	0	0
Water management	21	1	0
Hazardous loads	17	3	0
Drought	16	4	0
Electricity theft	14	5	0
Economic vulnerability	11	10	1
Veld fire	10	9	0
Epidemics	9	10	0
Road infrastructure	7	13	4
Dangerous installations	4	16	2
Rapid development	4	3	14
Erosion	1	19	1
Structural fire	0	20	0
Bus accidents	0	18	3
Earthquakes	0	6	15
Nuclear spill-over	0	0	16

The above lists illustrate the types of disasters that pose the highest risks within the area of the Witzenberg Municipality and their possible effects. The communities at risk can be derived from the risk lists, and are also shown in the risk assessment that was conducted for the area.

To form a more realistic profile, it would be necessary to combine the two profiles and then indicate priorities - especially as some of the areas of risks identified falls out of the scope of Municipal service delivery.

It will be seen from Disaster Management Risk reduction projects identified that common elements present in both risk profiles are addressed.

It needs to be noted that the Cape Winelands District Municipality has initiated a further Risk Assessment Project, in conjunction with the University of Stellenbosch, the focus being on Ward Disaster Management Risk Assessment, i.e. the training of representatives in wards to empower them with the knowledge and skills to perform the assessments. The US has been appointed for the compilation of, and the setting of training for selected officials and ward representatives. The training is projected to commence later during 2013.07.08

The following awareness campaigns/training was held.

Risk Assessment

The following table can be used as a template to reflect risk assessment outcomes in the IDP:

Risk	Dept 1	Dept 2	Dept 3	Dept 4
Risk A: Fires	Fire Services Witzenberg and CWDM)	Housing	Provincial Social Services	
Risk B: Floods	Disaster Management	Engineering Services	Traffic Services	SAPS and EMS
Risk C: Transportation of dangerous goods (rail and road)	Provincial Roads	Western CapeProvince:	Dept Health CWDM: Health	

These main risks are taken from the risk assessment tables, both Africon and Community based risks, as they are the main commonalities derived from the specific risk assessments.

Risk reduction

Risk Fires

Regarding fire risks, risk reduction is not really possible, although building plan code enforcements take place and all building plans scrutinised for fire safety requirements. Mountain and Veld fires, fires in informal structures and dwelling fires form the general basis of fires in accordance with fire statistics. The Planning for Fire Services are included in a Fire Protection Plan which is annually submitted for consideration and approval by the Langeberg Municipal Council. It must be noted that regarding this element, municipalities need to do planning and evaluate budgetary priorities from the wards in accordance with National and Provincial Strategic objectives.

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) assess the progress made by municipalities against five Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and cross-cutting interventions adopted in the 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda. The five KPAs that form the basis of the assessments are:

- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development;
- Basic Service Delivery;
- Local Economic Development (LED);
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management; and
- Good Governance and Public Participation.

These elements will become the basis of priority determination when evaluating priorities during the IDP process, project identification and compilation of a budget. This in effect implies that Municipal performance will be measured in terms of these Standards.

In terms of Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic, which sets out clear requisites for local government, paragraph

“(d) To promote a safe and healthy environment”

Is of note. As this forms the legal basis, in terms of the Constitution, it can, however not totally be ignored. As Disaster Management is not a function allocated to one discipline, but to all disciplines in a local authority it implies, that the total budget must be evaluated for inclusion of Disaster Mitigation Projects. For instance, provision of housing will be a disaster mitigation project as it implicates the reduction of informal structures, the provision and extension of electrical power in accordance with needs is a disaster mitigation project as it decreases the effects of dwellings without power (e.g. dangers with open fires) with all the consequences this brings.

Floods

The Witzenberg Municipality is prone to floods. Over the past decade, flooding occurred basically on a once per year basis. Due to effects of Global Warming and Climate changes with resultant ‘cut-off low’s’, it has become increasingly difficult to forecast or predict critical time periods and/or affected areas.